

1-6-1916

## Bulloch Times

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### Recommended Citation

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BOARD OF TRADE HAS ITS ANNUAL ELECTION

BANQUET MONDAY EVENING MADE EVENT OF MOST MEMORABLE OF

With sixty or more members present the annual election of officers for the Statesboro Board of Trade Monday evening was a most memorable occasion. The meeting was held at the Jaekel Hotel, and the banquet which attended the affair added much to its pleasure. Tables running the full length of the dining hall were just comfortably filled by the membership, and a spirit of good feeling prevailed.

It was 10 o'clock when the dinner was finished, and the election of officers followed immediately. The result was as follows:

President—S. T. Grimshaw. Vice-President—J. E. McCroan. Secretary—T. D. VanOsten. Treasurer—D. B. Turner.

R. F. Donaldson, president of the organization since its inception, was unable to be present on account of slight indisposition, but sent word declining to permit the use of his name for re-election. Mr. Grimshaw was, thereupon, elevated from the vice-presidency, and J. E. McCroan elected in his stead.

These two gentlemen accepted their new stations in words of encouragement and enthusiasm for the future, which were greeted with loud applause.

A vote of appreciation was given to Secretary for his services for the organization during the past term. He spoke with vigor concerning the outlook for Statesboro's future, and of his firm belief in the possibilities for this entire county and section.

After the election of officers, short talks were made by a number of gentlemen who were called upon by the toastmaster, Dr. A. J. Mooney, who presided with ease. Those responding were Messrs. W. E. McDougald, J. A. McDougald, Brooks Simmons, J. W. Williams, T. J. Denmark, R. Lee Moore.

The establishment of a packing plant for Statesboro was the theme about which most of the discussion centered. It had been expected to take some definite steps in regard to the organization of a move to organize, and most of those who spoke were agreed that the plant was badly needed. It was stated that offers to promote the enterprise on a percentage basis had been made by persons experienced in that sort of work, and it was suggested by some that steps be taken at once to procure the services of some of those thus offering. More conservative ones insisted, however, that the matter ought to be investigated more thoroughly, and the matter was allowed to take this course.

President Grimshaw announced that, during the next thirty days, he will head a party from Statesboro to Moultrie

with a view to inspecting the working of the plant in that city, and extended an invitation to all persons interested to accompany him. The trip will be made through the county in automobiles, and will take three or four days. It is expected that there will be a dozen or more in the party.

Not the least pleasing feature of Monday evening's affair was the presence of the Statesboro Band, who played a number of airs preceding the banquet. It was a matter of pride to all that the home boys were able to disport themselves in such creditable manner. After the feast, a subscription was started for the benefit of the band, and something like \$75 was subscribed for the purchase of instruments and uniforms.

A unique feature of the occasion was the original ballad, prepared by Secretary VanOsten, entitled "The Packing Plant." It was set to the tune of Dixie, and, to the accompaniment of the band music, was sung by the assemblage. It was printed upon the hotel bill of fare in red ink, appropriately illustrated with a picture of packing house products.

This song and bill of fare follows:

**THE PACKING PLANT**  
We'll plant a plant within this town,  
To butcher hogs and salt them down,  
Lend a hand, lend a hand, lend a hand,  
Lend a hand, help it on.

In Bulloch county pork is a' hummin',  
And the packing plant is sholy comin',  
Lend a hand, lend a hand, lend a hand,  
Lend a hand, push it on.

**CHORUS**  
Then here's to the plant for the porker,  
Hooray, hooray, hooray,  
In Statesboro town we'll plant her down,  
For the good of Bulloch county, hooray,  
For the good of the "Banner County," hooray, hooray,  
In the banner town of Georgia.

**A PORK AND BACON MEETING WITH PISCATORIAL EATING**  
**MENU**  
Oyster Cocktail  
Tybee Crab Stew  
Salad Shrimps  
Potato Julienne  
Fried Salt Water Trout  
Corn Bread Sticks Hot Biscuits  
Ice Cream Assorted Cake  
Demi Tasse  
Cigars

**\$150,000 GIFT**  
Utica, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The employees of the Savage Arms Company plant here today received \$150,000 from the concern as a New Year's gift. Those receiving salaries were given the equivalent of a year's pay, while the operatives doing piece work were rewarded on the basis of time employed, ranging from \$10 to \$400.

**Cold Weather Aches And Pains**  
Many aches and pains, sore muscles, stiff joints and much rheumatism attributed to cold weather have their first cause in failure of the kidneys to properly eliminate waste matter from the system. Foley Kidney Pills tone up weak and diseased kidneys, giving prompt relief from aches and pains. For sale by BULLOCH DRUG CO.

RACE RIOT FOLLOWS KILLING OF WHITE MAN

FIVE NEGROES WERE SHOT TO DEATH, TWO BURNED IN A CABIN, AND TWO WHITE MEN INJURED.

Blakely, Ga., Dec. 31.—Five negroes were shot and killed, two were burned to death in a negro cabin, two white men of a posse were seriously wounded and several other white men were seriously hurt in a series of pitched battles, near here yesterday, growing out of the assassination Wednesday night of Henry Villipigue, an overseer on the Coachman plantation ten miles from here.

Villipigue was shot in the back with a load of buckshot. His wife was the only other white person on the plantation at the time.

The trouble resulting from the tragedies of today started on Tuesday. When Henry Villipigue was coming to this city he met a negro who would not give him a part of the road and their buggies locked and the negro impolitely told Villipigue to back up and drive around him.

Villipigue got out of the buggy and is said to have struck the negro with his whip. Then he resumed his journey to this city. This negro was a son of Grandison Goolsby, one of the few well-to-do negro farmers in Georgia.

Early Wednesday morning Goolsby came to Blakely and bought a large supply of ammunition. Villipigue also came here to meet his wife who had been away on a visit. When the overseer reached his home he found the Goolsbys waiting for him and they opened fire on the overseer and his wife, hitting him in the back and then firing three or four times at his wife.

When news of the shooting reached here, posses were formed. One of them was led by Sheriff Howell of Early county. After searching most of the day the posse came upon a cabin in which Goolsby was said to be hiding. Demands for his surrender met with a volley from the cabin, which was finally set on fire by the hunting party.

Grandison Goolsby and an unidentified negro were killed in trying to make their escape, but Goolsby's two boys managed to take refuge in another cabin.

This cabin was fired by the posse and the pair were burned to death.

Early Hightower, a kinsman of the Goolsbys, and James Burton, both negroes, were killed earlier in the day when they fired on a posse of farmers hunting the slayers of Villipigue independently of the sheriff's party.

Oliver Hudspeth and Samuel Hilman, possemen, were wounded when the Goolsby boys dashed from the cabin. Both will recover.

ANDERSON—DYAL

(Claxton Enterprise.)  
At an early hour on the morning of Dec. 21st at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Anderson, the bride's parents, the marriage ceremony that made Miss Meta Anderson and Mr. Elisha Madison Dyal husband and wife, was officiated by Mr. W. S. Anderson, an official in that community.

The bride is a highly respected lady by all of her acquaintances.

The groom has been a teacher in our county and is proficient in his vocation.

After receiving congratulations they came by automobile to the station and left the then snow covered plains of Georgia to visit places of interest in sunny Florida. On their return they will be at home at Pretoria in Bulloch county where he is principal of the school this year.

FORD'S OPINION ON WAR HAS CHANGED

SAYS HE FINDS THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES ARE CAUSING THE STRIFE.

New York, Jan. 2.—Henry Ford, who led the peace expedition which left here Dec. 4, on the steamer Oscar II for Copenhagen in the hope of bringing about a conference of neutral nations that would end the war, arrived here today on the steamship Bergensfjord. He confirmed cable reports that his return had been hastened by illness, but said he intended when he left to come back this month.

Mr. Ford declared his views regarding the cause of the war have recently undergone a marked change. When he left, he said, he was of the opinion that bankers and manufacturers of munitions and armament were responsible, but he returns with the belief that it is the people themselves, those being slaughtered, who are responsible. The men doing the fighting have been too content to let those who rule them do their thinking and they have not taken advantage of their divine right to say for themselves what they shall do and think, the pacifist asserted.

"Republics are no better than monarchies in this respect," he said. "Even in the United States we let those whom we have elected to office to be swerved from their duty. We do not assert ourselves. Personally, I have been a voter thirty-one years and in all that time I have voted only six times and then because my wife made me."

Of the eventual success of the peace mission, Mr. Ford declared he had no doubt. "The movement is now organized and under way," he said. People talk they think, and when while some criticize when people talk what they think, and they think they think right."

Mr. Ford's future plans with respect to the peace expedition were uncertain, he said. He left the party in charge of Gaston Plaintiff, he stated, in accordance with his original plans; and despite all reports to the contrary. When the party left the Oscar II it was as harmonious as could be desired.

"The main idea of the mission," continued Mr. Ford, "was to crystallize into concrete form, if possible, the various ideas and hopes for peace which prevail all over the world. The nations doing the fighting would be glad to stop if they could, I believe, but they are afraid to let go."

"Those who accompanied me on the Oscar II were as fine a body of people for that particular mission as I could ask, and the interested delegates that met us at Christiania were all good men. I am simply financing the work set under way last year at the meeting at The Hague of the Woman's International Peace Congress. This work ultimately will bring Europe to its senses and stop the war."

"If what I have done will bring peace only one day nearer, I shall be more than repaid. Every day the war is shortened will save 30,000 lives, and 30,000 lives will mean much toward restoring order and normal conditions."

"If necessary I will again go to Europe and if it will help matters I will charter another ship. I am not doing it for personal glory, gain or advertising. I have more money now than I can use and I feel I am simply custodian of what I have. It was entrusted to me by the people, some of whom are today fighting in the trenches."

Commenting on the preparedness issue in President Wilson's message, Mr. Ford said: "I am against preparedness, as preparedness means war. It would be better for the admin-

istration to find out first if the people themselves want armament. If they do, they will eventually get what Europe is getting now. As to other features of President Wilson's message, especially with reference to trade and a greater merchant marine, we are all with him on that."

At the request of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone arranged for Mr. Ford, a member of the naval consulting board, to be taken off the Bergensfjord on a special customs cutter as soon as the ship quarantined.

William Jennings Bryan conferred for more than an hour here today with Henry Ford.

Mr. Bryan declined to reveal the nature of the discussion, but said he had come to New York from Washington at Mr. Ford's request. Mr. Ford denied himself to interviews after Mr. Bryan departed.

Mr. Bryan denied that he would sail for Europe Jan. 4, as previously planned, declaring that he has "more important work to do here for the present."

Asked what he thought of the Ford peace mission, Mr. Bryan said he believed it had achieved partial success "even before it started."

"The mere discussion of peace," he added, "is in itself an advantage and the presence of the peace party abroad will stimulate discussion there."

TRENCHES MEASURE AT LEAST 10,000 MILES

In the Western Theater of European War

London, Jan. 1.—There are at least 10,000 miles of trenches now in the western theater of the European war, according to H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British press with the French army. He writes:

"In the section of the French lines that I have just been visiting there are already, on a front of just a little over ten miles, 375 kilometers (or slightly over 234 miles), of trenches. To make certainty still more sure another 75 kilometers (or 46 miles) of other trenches are being dug, so that by the end of the year there will be in that neighborhood 280 miles of trenches on ten miles front."

"Elsewhere a certain division has 250 miles of trenches to look after, while a certain corps d'armee has 450 miles. Taking these figures into consideration one will certainly be under the mark in estimating that there are twenty miles of trenches to every mile of front, so that between Switzerland and the North Sea the British and French armies have at least ten thousand miles of trenches to guard and keep in order."

**SIX-YEAR-OLD HAD CROUP**  
"I have a little girl six years old who has a good deal of trouble with croup," writes W. E. Curry, Evansville, Ind. "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar, obtaining instant relief for her. My wife and I will use it and will say it is the best cure for a bad cold, croup, throat trouble and croup that I ever saw." For sale by BULLOCH DRUG CO.

COLLECTOR ISSUES FI FAS AGAINST TAX DEFAULTERS

1,885 IS TOTAL NUMBER OF DELINQUENTS ON TAX LIST.

Tax Collector Morgan Akins has finished his work of collecting taxes for the year 1915 and has turned over to the sheriff fi fas against all delinquents. This list contained 1,885 names and the total amount uncollected is \$13,550.

Even with this shortage, however, there has been \$300 more collected than for the year preceding.

It is now in the hands of the sheriff's office to get out among those who have neglected the matter. Collector Akins closed his books according to law on the 20th of December, but remained in the court house daily till the last of the month while engaged in making out his delinquent lists. All persons who applied during that time were permitted to pay without extra costs, and a great many availed themselves of this opportunity. Yet nearly two thousand slept over their rights.

A great many of the fi fas are said to be for large amounts, as there are some tax payers who have adopted the policy of paying only after executions have been issued. The rate of interest charged against defaulters is less than the banking rate, and some prefer to pay a little additional expense than to borrow money and pay up before the books closed. The dollar additional for the officers is only a small item compared to the total amount involved, so that after all the increased cost by failure to pay is not more than a reasonable rate of interest. The county will not lose the \$13,550 by any manner of means. Sheriff Mallard will hold them in his office for the next thirty days, during which time all persons interested may come in and settle up without the costs of a levy. After that time he will get out and enforce the collection by levy, as required by law. When he has done all he can in this line, they will be turned back to the ordinary, who will begin the real work of "squeezing." Now, there is where the real shove begins. When Judge Cone gets through there won't be much left.

**SCREWS—KEY**  
Miss Bessie Screws and Mr. Walter A. Key were united in marriage last Sunday afternoon at the residence of Mr. C. W. Enneis, near Statesboro, Judge E. D. Holland officiating.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. G. A. Screws, a prominent farmer living south of Statesboro. The groom also is a farmer recently moved to Bulloch from Screven. Hosts of friends extend congratulations.

**LOST**—On Tuesday evening of this week, on streets between Ellis' drug store and Hinton Booth's residence, gold friendship bracelet with eleven links, each with different initials. Will pay reward for return to Miss Annie Rawson at Hinton Booth's residence.

**IT IS A NEW DAY**

A new day has come. The man who relies upon his own ability—who feels safe conducting his affairs by antiquated methods—and who does not know the benefits he could make his own—such a man is falling behind. He is failing to make progress because he fails to use the machinery of a bank that will help him.

On the other hand, the man who makes the use of his bank grows because he is preparing to take advantage of every opportunity. He accumulates through the bank and has money for his needs; or by credit, which he has built at the bank, he can borrow when opportunity offers a profitable use of funds.

Start with the First National Bank. Your future is very largely what you make it.

Men who realize that they must have financial aid such as is afforded by this institution start with an advantage that is of utmost importance and without which they would be seriously handicapped.

**First National Bank**  
Statesboro, Ga.

**Are You Keeping Up Your Account**

Many people start an account and let it go at that. It's a good thing to make that start at the Sea Island Bank, but unless you keep it up it will make no more abiding impression upon your success than a shadow upon a field of corn.

If you bank money while you earn it, you will have money when you can't earn it.

**The Sea Island Bank**



**PURVIS**  
West Main Street  
DORRISBORO, GA.



## BULLOCH TIMES

Published Weekly by the  
Bulloch Times Publishing Company.  
Subscription, \$1.00 PER YEAR.  
D. B. TURNER, Editor and Manager.  
Entered as second-class matter March  
28, 1905, at the postoffice at States-  
boro, Ga., under the Act of Con-  
gress March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

## TO NEWSPAPER MEN

150 30-inch 10-em mailing  
galley and 15,000 6-pt. reg-  
lets, cut to measure, were  
bought at a bargain. Galley  
nearly new, cost 35 cents each;  
will sell for 20 cents; reglets  
cost \$1.00 per 1,000; will sell  
for 50 cents. All good as new.  
BULLOCH TIMES,  
Statesboro, Ga.

## AN EARLY PRIMARY

The democratic voters of Bul-  
loch county will assemble at  
Statesboro next Tuesday in  
mass meeting. Chief among  
the matters to be attended to  
is the fixing of a date for the  
coming primary and to express  
the people's wishes in refer-  
ence to its conduct.

The general sentiment is  
heard favoring an early date.  
Most of those who have been  
heard to speak favor a date in  
March—not later than the fif-  
teenth. The candidates want  
to have the matter over with as  
soon as possible, so that they  
can get back to business; and  
the voters want it for the same  
reason—so that they will be  
able to make their crops with-  
out interruption. There does  
not seem to be any reasonable  
objection to an early date, and  
the outlook now is in that di-  
rection.

Another matter about which  
there is an agreement is the  
use of liquor. Those who talk  
at all on the subject are out-  
spoken against it, and those  
who favor it are in the minority.  
Those who are keeping silent, so, as  
to those two points, it looks like  
there is to be an early and a  
sober primary.

Another prospect now, also,  
is for a spirited contest all along  
the line, this being indicated by  
the large number of candidates  
and dates. With a full field for  
many of the offices, their  
friends are sure to get warmed  
up. The sheriff's, ordinary's,  
and clerk's races are going to  
be the center of the storm, as  
in the past. They are regarded  
as the most desirable races in  
the gift of the people, and the  
candidates and their friends are  
not going to let any grass  
grow under their feet while  
their race is on.

A feature which adds to the  
importance of the present  
test is the fact that, with the  
coming election, the terms of  
county officers will be four  
years, instead of two. This  
change from the old rule, has  
seemed to sort of wipe out the  
slate in the minds of the people,  
who look upon the coming pri-  
mary as a new starting point,  
with the field open alike to old  
and new aspirants. Some who  
have already served their usual  
terms and more are moved by  
this sentiment among the vot-  
ers and are in the way with  
the new ones; while others are  
offering against second-termers  
with seeming acquiescence of  
the people as to their right to  
do so. As said before, it seems  
to be a new starting point, and  
all are getting in line for an  
even break at the post.

## A NEW REGISTRATION

The registration books of  
the county are now in the office  
of the ordinary where the vot-  
ers who have failed to register  
should call at once and enroll  
their names. Tax collector  
Akins has had the books with  
him on his rounds of the county  
during the fall, and many have  
entered their names; yet there  
are a great many who have not  
attended to the matter.  
The registration for this year  
will be permanent for all future  
years. That is, those who reg-  
ister will remain on the lists  
until stricken for cause, and  
will not be required to register  
for elections in after years.  
The books will close for the  
October election on the 6th of  
April, which is six months be-  
fore the date for the state elec-  
tion. For the county primary,  
however, they will close thirty  
days before the date of the pri-  
mary. It will be a good idea to  
attend to the matter now.

## A NEW YEAR'S PRAYER

(Written for the Times.)

In this new year, oh, may there come  
A clearer vision unto me,  
In life's responsibilities  
Great opportunities to see,  
May I the golden moments grasp  
To do some good—let me speak some  
word.

To those who need thee in their lives  
Which may bring them unto thee,  
Lord,  
Oh, grant that I may see myself  
With vision doubly keen and sure,  
Guide them my steps along safe paths,  
Give me the strength my faults to  
cure.  
Make me the passion of my soul  
To live a life so near to thee,  
That when at length the sun goes  
down  
The heavenly lights shall shine for  
me.

## THAT PACKING PLANT

All are agreed that some sort  
of industry is needed to give  
backing to our community be-  
sides the cotton industry. It is  
true that Bulloch county has  
done as well, probably, as other  
counties in this part of the state  
possibly better than most of  
them; yet it stands to reason  
that under proper conditions  
we could do better. The stock  
raising industry is conceded to  
be of growing importance. To  
take care of it and encourage  
it, there must be a market for  
the stock and a means of hand-  
ling it. This is the reason for  
the agitation in favor of a pack-  
ing plant.

Those who are most enthu-  
siastic for the plant believe that  
the time for its establishment  
is as soon as possible, so that  
they can get back to business;  
and the voters want it for the same  
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The books will close for the  
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April, which is six months be-  
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however, they will close thirty  
days before the date of the pri-  
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attend to the matter now.

The registration books of  
the county are now in the office  
of the ordinary where the vot-  
ers who have failed to register  
should call at once and enroll  
their names. Tax collector  
Akins has had the books with  
him on his rounds of the county  
during the fall, and many have  
entered their names; yet there  
are a great many who have not  
attended to the matter.  
The registration for this year  
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JOSEPH R. LAMAR  
U. S. JUSTICE, DEAD

AUGUSTAN APPOINTED AS  
SUPREME COURT JUST-  
ICE BY TAFT PASSES  
AWAY.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Ar-  
rangements were being com-  
pleted today for the funeral of  
Joseph Rucker Lamar, associ-  
ate justice of the supreme court  
who died at his home here last  
night of gradual heart failure.  
He was 53 years old, and had  
lived until noon today would  
have completed five years of  
service on the supreme court  
bench.

Although Justice Lamar had  
been ill several months, the  
news of his death came as a  
great shock to his associates  
on the bench.

The burial will be in Augus-  
ta, Ga., for many years the  
home of the late justice. The  
funeral party, which probably  
will include his associates on  
the supreme court bench, will  
start for Augusta Tuesday af-  
ternoon.

Simple funeral services will  
be held about 10 o'clock Wed-  
nesday morning at the church  
in Augusta, Ga., attended for  
years by the Lamar family.  
The services will take place  
immediately after the arrival  
of the funeral party from  
Washington. None will be held  
in Washington.

While gradual heart failure  
hastened by inflammation of  
the lungs, was the immediate  
cause of his death, the attending  
physicians declared that it was due  
primarily to overwork as a  
member of the supreme court  
and as commissioner of the  
United States in 1914 to the  
Mediation Conference between  
the United States and Mexico.

It was believed here today  
that because of the important  
cases now awaiting considera-  
tion before a full court, Presi-  
dent Wilson will make an ap-  
pointment at once to fill the  
vacancy caused by Justice Lam-  
ar's death.

Justice Lamar had the dis-  
tinction of being one of the few  
members of the court appoint-  
ed by a president of opposite  
political faith. President Taft  
appointed him in 1910 with  
only two precedents for such  
action, those of Justices Jack-  
son and Lurton.

Justice Lamar was born in  
Ruckersville, Elbert county,  
Georgia, October 14, 1857. He  
attended the University of  
Georgia and later Bethany Col-  
lege, where he was graduated  
in 1877. He attended the law  
school at Washington and Lee  
University, and was admitted  
to the bar at Augusta, Ga., in  
1878. He lived at Augusta un-  
til appointed to the supreme  
court bench.

Coming from distinguished  
southern stock, he was one of  
the few men whose family had  
previously had a representative  
on the bench. The justice was  
a cousin to Associate Justice  
L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi,  
who served on the bench from  
1888 to 1893.

He was honored by his state  
by many positions for which his  
learning and ability as a law-  
yer fitted him. First he was  
member of the Georgia house  
of representatives, and in 1892  
was appointed by the supreme  
court of Georgia as one of the  
commissioners to prepare a  
code of laws for the state,  
which code was adopted by the  
general assembly in 1895. He  
was again honored on January  
1, 1901, by appointment to fill  
an unexpired term as associate  
justice of the Georgia supreme  
court and was elected to the  
same position at the next regu-  
lar election. In 1905 he resigned  
to resume the practice of law.

In the practice of law, he  
largely represented railroads  
and other big corporations, and  
yet in the day of antipathy to  
corporation lawyers, his integ-  
rity was so highly regarded  
that the senate without delay  
confirmed his nomination.

Early in his service on the  
supreme bench he became re-  
cognized as one of the most  
powerful members. His opin-  
ions were so highly regarded  
that the senate without delay  
confirmed his nomination.

Coming to Washington as a  
man little known beyond his  
state, his rise in public estima-  
tion as a member of the court,  
led President Wilson to select  
him as the principal commis-  
sioner for the United States in

the A. B. C. mediation at Niagara  
Falls in 1914 between the United  
States and Mexico over con-  
ditions in the southern republic.  
In this position he acquit-  
ted himself with distinction.

There's Danger in  
Sluggish Bowels

Bilemucus, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach  
Appetite, all these in fact, are the  
Action. Foley Cathartic Tablets the Reliable  
Relief.

Never let the bowels get irregular.  
To live a life so near to thee,  
That when at length the sun goes  
down  
The heavenly lights shall shine for  
me.

One certain tract or parcel of land,  
situate, lying and being in said county  
and in the 1547th G. M. district,  
containing eighty-four (84) acres,  
more or less, and bounded as follows:  
North by lands of W. C. Richardson,  
East by lands of George Canby, and  
the south and west by lands of J. W.  
Johnston.

The said J. C. Neville having made  
default in the payment of the debt  
secured by said deed, this sale is  
made to realize the balance due on  
said debt, which on the date of sale  
will amount to \$216.00 principal and  
interest.

A deed will be made to the pur-  
chaser as is in said deed provided.  
This the 4th day of January, 1916.  
ANDERSON & JONES,  
Att'ys at law for P. R. Cohen.

## PUBLIC SALE OF LAND

Georgia—Bulloch County.  
Under and by virtue of the author-  
ity contained in a security deed ex-  
ecuted by J. W. Williams and Leticia  
Williams to P. R. Cohen, dated May  
31, 1913, and recorded in book 37,  
page 624, in the office of the clerk  
of the superior court of said county,  
I will sell before the clerk of the  
court house door at Statesboro, Georgia,  
on the first Tuesday in February, next,  
between the legal hours of sale, the  
highest bidder for cash, the following  
property described in said deed, to-  
wit:

All that tract or parcel of land sit-  
uate, lying and being in said state  
and county of Bulloch, to-wit: in the  
1530th G. M. district, with a  
brick building thereon, being design-  
ated on the map of said town of  
Port as lot No. 23, fronting on  
South Railroad street a distance of  
24 feet, and running back between  
parallel lines perpendicular to said  
street to a 20-foot alley in the rear,  
the eastern line being approximately  
130 feet long, and the western line  
approximately 138 feet long, said lot  
being between lots No. 22 and 24.

The said J. W. Williams and Leticia  
Williams having defaulted in the  
payment of the debt secured by said  
deed, this sale is made to realize the  
balance due, which on the date of  
sale will be \$173.32 principal and in-  
terest.

A deed will be made to the purch-  
aser of said land as in said deed pro-  
vided.  
This the 4th day of January, 1916.  
ANDERSON & JONES,  
Att'ys at law for P. R. Cohen.

## PUBLIC SALE OF LAND

Georgia—Bulloch County.  
Under and by virtue of the author-  
ity contained in a security deed ex-  
ecuted by E. C. Burnard and L. C.  
Burnard to J. J. E. Anderson, W. F.  
Slater, and Deal & Renfro, dated  
February 1, 1913, and recorded in  
book 37, page 561, in the office of the  
clerk of the superior court of said  
county, the said deed having been  
properly assigned to P. R. Cohen,  
April 1st, 1914, I will sell before the  
court house door at Statesboro, Ga.,  
on the first Tuesday in February,  
next, between the legal hours of sale,  
to the highest and best bidder for  
cash, the following property de-  
scribed in said deed, to-wit:

All that certain lot, tract or par-  
cel of land, situate and being in  
said state and county of Bulloch,  
in the 47th G. M. district, contain-  
ing three hundred and more or less,  
and bounded as follows: North by  
lands of O. Davis and Mrs. Nancy  
Lutch (the line being the run of the  
Caney Branch), east by lands of  
Nora Davis, south by lands of G. E.  
Burnard, and west by lands of E. C.  
Burnard.

Also that certain tract, lot or par-  
cel of land, situate lying and being  
in said state and county of Bulloch,  
Georgia, containing three  
hundred acres, more or less, bounded  
as follows: North by lands of E. C.  
Burnard, south by lands of H. C.  
Burnard, east by lands of H. C.  
Burnard, and west by lands of H. C.  
Burnard.

A deed will be made to the pur-  
chaser as is in said deed provided.  
This the 4th day of January, 1916.  
ANDERSON & JONES,  
Att'ys at law for P. R. Cohen, Trans.

## FOR SALE

Fifty Full Blood White Leghorn  
Hens now commencing to lay.

L. W. ARMSTRONG

Ship Me Your  
FARM PRODUCTS

I handle them on consignment, give courteous treat-  
ment, make prompt returns. Wholesale and retail  
dealer in Groceries, Hay, Grain and Provisions.  
Make my store Headquarters while in the city.

L. J. NEVILL  
Savannah, Georgia

## Moving Time

While you are moving about don't  
forget your Fire Insurance Policy.

Have it transferred to your new loca-  
tion. Bring your policy to me and I  
will attend to it for you.

Don't fail to be protected against fire.

CHAS. E. CONE

Office No. 3 North Main St. STATESBORO, GA.

## A New Model Typewriter!

OLIVER  
The Standard Visible Writer  
BUY IT NOW!

Yes, the crowning typewriter  
triumph is here!

It is out—and comes years before experts expected  
it. For makers have striven a life-time to attain this  
ideal machine. And Oliver has won again, as we  
scored when we gave the world its first visible writing.  
There is truly no other typewriter on earth like this  
Oliver "9." Think of touch so light that the tread  
of a kitten will run the keys!

## CAUTION! WARNING!

The new-day advances that  
come along on this machine are  
all controlled by Oliver. Even  
our own previous models—  
famous in their day—never had  
the Optional Duplex Shift.  
It puts the whole control of  
84 letters and characters in the  
little fingers of the right and  
left hands. And it lets you  
write them all with only 28  
keys, the least to operate any  
standard typewriter made.  
Thus writers of all other  
machines can immediately run  
the Oliver Number "9" with  
more speed and greater ease.

This brilliant new Oliver  
comes at the old-time price. It  
costs no more than lesser makes  
—now out of date when com-  
pared with this discover.  
For while the Oliver's splen-  
did new features are costly—  
we have anticipated the added  
expense to you by simplifying  
construction.

Resolve right now to see this  
great achievement before you  
spend a dollar for any type-  
writer. If you are using some  
other standard typewriter made,  
how much more this one does.  
If you are using an Oliver,  
it naturally follows that you  
want the finest model.

Remember this brand-new  
value ever given in a typewriter. It has all our previous special  
inventions—visible writing, automatic space, 150-letters touch-  
plus the Optional Duplex Shift, Selected Color Attachment and  
all these other new-day features.

Yet we have decided to sell it to everyone everywhere on our  
famous payment plan—17 cents a day. Now every user can easily  
afford to have the world's crack visible writer, with the famous  
PENTAFLEX, that writes like print, included FREE if desired.

TODAY—Write For Full Details  
and be among the first to know about this marvel of writing  
machines. See why typists, employers, and individuals every-  
where are flocking to the Oliver. Just mail this card at once.  
No obligation. It's a pleasure for us to tell you about it.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.  
Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago

## The Women Folks

They have more or less business with banks.  
Many of them come to this bank. We appre-  
ciate their patronage and invite others, no mat-  
ter how small their business.

All transactions with this Bank are consid-  
ered confidential.

## Bank of Statesboro

## TWO NEW DOCTORS

Statesboro is glad to number  
among her new citizenry with  
the first of the year two well  
known physicians, Dr. J. H.  
Whiteside, of Aaron, and Dr.  
L. Deal, of Stilson, with their  
families. They have secured  
quarters in the brick block  
north of the court house. Dr.  
Deal's card appears in this is-  
sue, to which attention is invit-  
ed.

## RETIRE FROM RACE

Announcement of the retire-  
ment of Mr. Don Brannen from  
the race for tax collector will  
be seen in this issue. Mr. Bran-  
nen gives his reasons in his  
card. He is a farmer of con-  
siderable interests, and does  
not find it possible to break  
himself loose from his work  
long enough to make a canvass  
of the county at the present  
time.

## BUYS RESIDENCE LOT

Mr. J. S. Kennan purchased  
from Dr. L. W. Williams last  
week the Doctor's residence lot  
on Savannah avenue, near the  
home of Dr. Donehoo. The lot  
is one of the most desirably  
located in the city, and is iden-  
tified with the name of the  
owner. Mr. Kennan will erect  
during the coming fall.

## EATS FOR OFFICE FORCE

Postmaster E. M. Anderson  
and the force from his office, in-  
cluding city and rural letter  
carriers, enjoyed an outing at  
Mill Creek, four miles east of



## GOVERNOR RECEIVES BIDS FOR STATE LOANS

### LOWEST RATE OFFERED BY NEW YORK NATIONAL BANK

Atlanta, Dec. 31.—Gov. Harris today opened bids of bankers on a state loan of between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 for the payment of warrants for school teachers' salaries during the year 1916. After a long conference with officials he withheld his selection pending additional advice from some of the bidders.

The Park National Bank of New York, the states fiscal agent, bidding by telegraph, was the lowest bidder, but only figured on a loan of \$1,000,000, the minimum fixed by the Governor's specifications. Gov. Harris telegraphed to the bank whether this basis bid would stand for a sum in excess of \$1,000,000 in the event the state wished to exceed this amount.

The original sum the state expected to borrow was \$1,500,000. Several bankers figured on this amount. When the time came for advertising it developed that a large number of counties had made arrangements with a bank in Battle Creek, Mich., where a high rate of interest is paid by the bank. This reduced the amount the state wished to borrow so indefinitely Gov. Harris could not name a fixed sum.

Following were the bids opened Friday:

National Park Bank, New York, 3 per cent on warrants for the first six months, 3 1/2 per cent on issue of \$1,000,000 warrants to Jan. 1, 1917.

Atlanta Trust Company, 4.45 per cent for issue of \$1,500,000 if payable in New York.

Atlanta Trust Company, second bid, 4.70 if made payable in Atlanta.

Robinson Humphrey Wardlaw, Atlanta, 4.45 on whole issue payable in Atlanta.

F. S. Mosely & Co., Boston, 4.08 per cent on whole issue.

F. S. Mosely & Co., Boston, second bid, 3 per cent on warrants for first six months, 4 1/2 per cent of issues of last six months.

Special hair and scalp treatments; for all hair and scalp diseases, such as dandruff, itching, scaly and scabby eruptions of the head and scalp; dead and falling hair; grows thin hair thick; makes hard, coarse, kinky or unruly hair soft, lustrous and silky.

Finest thing on earth for ladies' hair and children's scalps.

No fake.—Guaranteed.

Recommended and endorsed by 99 per cent of the people who have been and are now using it.

Special demonstrations and treatments at Barkett's old stand, No. 14 South Main st., Statesboro, Ga.

Special demonstrations for ladies and children. Ring 134, and call Mr. Sutton for full information.

## First District Agricultural And Mechanical School

Statesboro, Georgia

A school giving a thorough High School course, besides agriculture and mechanics for boys and domestic science and art for girls.

A boarding school giving its graduates sixteen units toward college entrance at very low rates; tuition at practically nothing and board at actual cost. Country produce will be received in payment of board. Music, both piano and voice, at a small extra charge.

For further information and catalogue apply to

F. M. ROWAN, Principal

## Chronology of Events of the War During Year Just Closed

Jan. 1.—President Wilson's note of protest against British seizure of neutral vessels made public.

Jan. 2.—German submarine sinks British battleship Formidable, 597 lives lost.

Jan. 4.—England gives notice that American ships will be searched.

Jan. 5.—Russians kill 38,400 Turkish troops.

Jan. 6.—Cardinal Mercier, Belgium, placed under arrest for defying Germans.

Jan. 7.—Germans retake Steinbach on western battle front.

Jan. 10.—British ship Invincible sinks German cruiser von der Tann off Brazilian coast.

Jan. 11.—Britain sends "firm but friendly" reply to United States protest against interference with neutral shipping.

Jan. 12.—Germans evacuate French city of Lille.

Jan. 13.—Queen of Holland invites neutral countries to join peace movement.

Jan. 14.—Germans take Soissons after three months fighting.

Jan. 15.—Pope Benedict names February 17 as day for peace prayers.

Jan. 16.—Germans begin new drive on Paris.

Jan. 20.—Zeppelins raid six English coast towns.

Jan. 21.—Allied airmen drop bombs on Essen, home of Krupp steel mills.

Jan. 22.—Twenty German airships battle 12 French airships. First great air battle in history.

Jan. 23.—United States issues "neutrality note" declaring its right to sell war munitions to any nation.

Jan. 24.—Admiral Beatty sinks German cruiser Bluecher and squadron in North sea.

Jan. 27.—Austrians take famous Uzkop pass in Carpathians; held by Russians since January 1.

Jan. 28.—Turkish army led by German officers means Suez canal.

Jan. 29.—Rumania organizing in readiness to join allies.

Jan. 31.—German submarine raid in North Sea sinks three English ships. German blockade attempts to cut off England from supply.

Feb. 1.—German government orders seizure of all foodstuffs in empire to prevent famine.

Feb. 5.—Germany announces water around Great Britain and Ireland will be war zone after February 18.

Feb. 6.—Colonel E. M. House personal representative of President Wilson, arrives in London studying war conditions.

Feb. 6.—Von Hindenburg nearing Warsaw.

Feb. 8.—Russians check German attack on Warsaw.

Feb. 9.—Berlin announces distribution of 4,000,000 bread tickets to people weekly.

Feb. 10.—Germans evacuate Lodz, Poland. Wilson sends note to Germany declaring United States will hold Germany to "strict accountability" for loss of American lives because of blockade order.

Feb. 12.—Kaiser leads forces on eastern battle front.

Feb. 13.—German aviators drop 100 bombs on Verdun, France.

Feb. 15.—Austrian sky fleet attacks palace of Joseph, king of Montenegro, at Riecka.

Feb. 16.—Kaiser invites United States ambassador to conference on American-German situation at German field headquarters.

Feb. 17.—Exchange of British and German prisoners begins.

Feb. 18.—German submarine blockade of Britain begins.

Feb. 19.—Italian parliament opened in Rome with solemn demonstration against Austria and Germany.

Feb. 21.—Germans renew attack on Lemberg, Galicia capital.

Feb. 22.—Rheims cathedral damaged by German shells.

Feb. 23.—Polish town of Przasnysz taken by Germans.

Feb. 26.—England announces was cost to date as \$1,810,000,000.

Feb. 27.—Allies bombard Dardanelles for fourth time.

Mar. 5.—Austria faces famine.

Mar. 6.—British squadron bombards Smyrna.

Mar. 9.—Jane Addams asks

## S. S. S. Greatest Blood Remedy Gives Results When Others Fail

Nature's Remedy For Blood Troubles.

The purifying and curative properties of Nature's great remedy have made "S. S. S. For the Blood" a household name. Thousands of people enjoying perfect health owe their recovery from blood or skin diseases to this universally used blood purifier.

"S. S. S." is made entirely from roots, herbs and barks, which possess cleansing and healing ingredients. You cannot be well when your blood is impure; you lack strength and energy natural with health; your complexion becomes pale and sallow; your vitality is weakened. When waste or refuse material, which Nature intends shall be thrown off, is left in the system, it is absorbed into the blood and boils, pimples, rashes, blotches and other eruptions of the skin appear.

"S. S. S." goes into the circulation and removes every particle of blood taint or poison of every character. All skin diseases and eruptions pass away, and the smooth clear complexion and health shown by rich, pure blood. Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Contagious Disorders, and for their treatment nothing equals S. S. S. Get S. S. S. at any drug store. If yours is a peculiar case write S. S. S. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

June 3.—German-Austro forces recapture Przemyśl from Russians.

June 4.—Germany sends second note to United States regretting sinking of American ships.

June 6.—Germans begin drive on Lemberg, Galicia.

June 9.—Wilson sends new note demanding reply on Lusitania incident.

June 22.—Germans recapture Lemberg, Galicia.

July 3.—J. P. Morgan shot by Frank Holt who said he had a "mission to stop the war."

July 5.—Civilians flee Warsaw as Germans approach.

July 8.—Ancient Cathedral of Arras fired by Germans.

July 10.—Germany refuses demand of President Wilson's "Lusitania note" that Americans be protected upon the high seas.

July 12.—Germans bombard French at Nieuport, Ypres and Souchez.

July 17.—Rheims shelled by Germans.

July 20.—Russians evacuate Warsaw.

July 24.—Italians attack Austrian city of Goritz.

July 26.—British submarine penetrates to Constantinople harbor, sinks four Turkish vessels.

July 27.—Austrians evacuate Goritz.

July 28.—Pope sends peace plea to belligerents.

July 31.—Austrians take Lublin, ninety-five miles from Warsaw.

Aug. 2.—Russian aviators bomb Constantinople.

Aug. 5.—Warsaw falls to Germans.

Aug. 10.—German Zeppelins bombard east coast of England; kill fourteen.

Aug. 11.—British submarines sink two German ships, torpedo Turkish cruiser.

Aug. 13.—Gulf of Riga, most important Russian seaport on Baltic, penetrated by German fleet.

Aug. 15.—Greece calls for release of colonies.

Aug. 16.—Austro-German forces massed on Serbian frontier bring Balkans to verge of war.

Aug. 17.—United States accepts compensation from Germany for loss of steamer Lusitania.

Aug. 18.—Russian stronghold Kovno falls to Germans; leaves Russia but one of her four major fortresses.

Aug. 19.—Steamer Arabic torpedoed by Germans.

Aug. 22.—Italy declares war on Turkey.

Aug. 23.—British naval attack on German ships defending Belgium at Zeebrugge.

Aug. 29.—Von Hindenburg begins drive on Petrograd.

Aug. 30.—Kaiser accepts American plan for sea security.

Sept. 2.—Germans capture Russian stronghold of Grodno on Nieman river.

Sept. 7.—Emperor Nicholas assumes supreme command of Russian army.

Sept. 12.—French drive Germans across Yser canal at Hetras.

Sept. 19.—Italy takes its railway system under government control as a war measure.

May 22.—General mobilization of Italian army and navy ordered.

May 23.—Italy declares war on Austria.

May 25.—Coalition cabinet formed in England. Balfour succeeds Churchill as first lord of the Admiralty.

May 26.—American steamer Nebraska blown up off Irish coast.

May 27.—Italian forces within sixteen miles of Austrian city of Trieste.

Sept. 21.—British warship Majestic sunk, the fifth in Dardanelles.

May 30.—Italian forces capture four important towns thirteen miles over Austrian border.

Sept. 24.—Greece calls for general mobilization of land forces.

## WILL NOT CHANGE LAW TO SUIT SAVANNAH

### PLAN TO SHORTEN TERM OF MAYOR WILL BE DEFEATED BY LEGISLATURE.

(Augusta Chronicle)

If, as reported by the Chronicle's Atlanta bureau yesterday, our Savannah "local option" friends—which term now embraces only those who insist upon a community's "right" to permit the sale of whisky in open violation of state laws—are, really, in earnest about the proposition to secure a legislative enactment reducing the term of Savannah's mayor from four to two years, they have accomplished their purpose.

At last, who is disposed to enforce the state prohibition law in that city, they are going to find out that it can't be done.

To be sure, it is a legislative unbroken custom for the city to go through the process of electing representatives all favor the same; but, in this instance, such a local measure—proposing to legislate a city's chief executive out of office—because he proposes to enforce the state law—would have something more than a local significance. As a matter of fact, the enactment of such a measure would stultify the state, for it would be equivalent to saying, "The state of Georgia has passed the straight prohibition law and demands its strict enforcement; in particular must it depend upon the co-operation of municipal authorities to this end."

But any city or town not desiring the law enforced need only apply to the state to have any local official removed who makes any serious attempt to enforce this law.

There is no other way to look at it. And what an absurdity it is, on the face of it, that the Georgia Legislature should permit itself to be made a party to any such outrageous proceeding. All that Mayor Pierpont has to do, is to stand pat and enforce the law.

It may go home to the Savannah people, but, for the time being, it is the old town and town to talk, the old town and town to talk, the old town and town to talk.

It will go hard with dear old Savannah, too, no doubt, to have a part of Georgia after all, but even that will not be a whole lot of good. Good town though—and it will be a still better one without the booze man. This is a mistake too often made.

Make of it an unlawful business and such men as we have mentioned would be compelled to leave the town. For, otherwise, we have two evils combined—an injurious drug dispensed by a confessed and confirmed lawbreaker.

We have said these things because they are on our mind and heart—on our conscience. We have said them after great deliberation; not merely of days and weeks, but of months and years.

Perhaps some time ago; perhaps we have, heretofore, lacked the courage to announce them—for it does take a certain sort of courage to break with the crowd who have always run with; particularly on an issue so vital to the community as this.

But, whether our course pleases some and angers others; whether it affects favorably, or unfavorably our newspaper career, is of little consequence; for, at least, our future will take care of itself.

And we will take care of the future; at least, insofar as our right to proclaim and live up to the principles here enunciated is concerned.

We have, heretofore, made some sacrifices for the anti-prohibition views we once held. We are today prepared to make far greater sacrifices, if necessary, for having at last, voluntarily, deliberately, gladly renounced those "views" and taken up the proclaimed advocacy of a "principle," which must, some good day, take possession of the hearts and minds of this great country, even if it has our own. Let those who doubt our professions, or our prophecy, who will.

## SUPPLY OF POTASH BECOMES EXHAUSTED

### U. S. GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS IN Kelp SEEKING PLAN TO OVERCOME SHORTAGE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2.

A gloomy view of prospects for fertilizing next year's crop is presented in a statement issued today by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture.

Relief measures undertaken by the department since the European war disrupted the American phosphate industry and cut off potash imports from Germany will help, the statement says, but they offer slim possibilities that the American farmer will get a small part of the fertilizing materials necessary for his needs. Nitrogenous fertilizers alone will be available in the quantities needed.

The Secretary takes up first the potash supply, long since exhausted by the United States by the German embargo on shipments. Investigation, says his statement, has shown four sources of supply in this country, but none immediately available.

They are the help of the Pacific coast, alunite deposits in Utah, feldspathic rocks in the East and the mud of Seale's Lake California.

Manufacture from feldspar has been found to be feasible, but the cost is high. Development of Seale's Lake deposits presents technical difficulties and title to the property is involved. Manufacturers are experimenting now, the statement says, with alunite.

It is offered as the best material. Three large concerns have begun manufacture from kelp and government experts will be sent to the Pacific coast to aid in the experimental work.

Production will be slow for a long time, the statement says, but the demand for potash in other industries is so great that none manufactured in the United States will be available soon for agricultural purposes. His statement says:

"The prices offered under existing contracts by the manufacturers of articles will cause practically the entire output of these concerns to be diverted from the fertilizer industry. It would require ninety or more plants, costing approximately \$50,000,000 each, to produce capital of \$25,000,000 each, to produce the quantity needed for agriculture. This would involve the assumption that commercial phases of the problem were satisfactorily solved. The department is endeavoring to find methods to clearing all phases of the situation."

The crippled state of the phosphate industry is attributed to the high price of sulphuric acid, much of which is being used now in the manufacture of war munitions. The price of sulphuric acid has jumped from \$5 to \$25 a ton. Demand for the acid is so heavy that abandoned plants are being refitted for its manufacture. The Bureau of Soils meanwhile, is experimenting with the manufacture of phosphate acid as a substitute for sulphuric.

Nitrate prices have advanced since the war began, but there is an abundant supply of nitrogenous fertilizing material, and the department is endeavoring to find methods to conserve all fertilizing materials on the farm. He urges crop rotation, proper use of fertilizers, and the use of manure to increase productivity of the soil.

Oil Wells Sunk in Bed of Ocean.

Many persons would doubt the statement that it is possible to pump oil from the earth beneath the water of the ocean. But this is done, however, is proved. The well towers are located on rough frame piles over the ocean and as far as a hundred feet from the surf. The oil is pumped through the waters of the sea and is carried through pipes to the land, where it is emptied into tanks.

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## GERMANS OCCUPY LONDON BARRACKS

### OVER 3,000 TEUTON PRISONERS ARE NOW EN-CAMPED IN ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 15.—For the second time within 150 years German soldiers are occupying the historic old horse artillery barracks at Dorchester, but while the first occupants, an Hanoverian regiment came welcomed as a guard of honor for King George I, the fortunes of war have made the present occupiers the enforced guests of the British government. Another striking instance of the whirlwind of history was the discovery by the German prisoners while excavating roads for an addition to their camp of bones of French prisoners who died in the barracks during the Napoleonic wars.

Over 3,000 German prisoners now occupy the camp, and additional huts are being built for more. The old barracks are inadequate to house all of the prisoners and streets of huts extending over both slopes of a little valley form a small town for their accommodation. The whole camp is surrounded by a wooden and wire fence inside of which barb wire entanglements form a barrier dominated by sentry boxes from which a squad of guards with rifles overlook every possible avenue of escape. These sentries are the only visible evidences of human restraint for except a few commissioned officers assisted by four sergeants and a small squad of Red Cross orderlies, there is not a single British soldier inside the compound.

For the first time since German war prisoners have been brought to England unofficial neutrals were allowed to inspect one of their camps and an Associated Press correspondent was personally conducted over the place by the commandant, Maj. W. C. Bullock, D. S. O., who not only allowed him to see everything in the place, but permitted him to talk freely with the prisoners.

The visit was made under the worst possible weather conditions, a heavy, cold rain having flooded the lowlands near Dorchester. The camp, located on sloping hillsides, escaped the actual floods, but the mud of the unpaved streets was deep and sticky. The prisoners, paid 2 pence an hour for work, were busy digging paved drainage ditches which will soon make progress about the place much more comfortable. Several of the huts were leaking, but the occupants, who do not care to be separated from their units, preferred to await their release and then move into other huts in the new portion of the camp.

Many of the prisoners occupy the old artillery barracks, a long row of brick buildings with stables on the ground floor and quarters for the men above. The stables, well warmed by sheet iron stoves, form primitive but comfortable quarters, while the rooms above, each equipped with from two to four bunks, are the prize quarters of the camp. The other quarters are in long rows of temporary wooden huts, each housing about thirty men. All are warmed with iron stoves and in estimating the comfort of the camp this feature stands out in the view point of the neutral observer, who finds that the prisoners' huts considerably more comfortable than the average grate heated London home.

In the old barracks are well equipped tailor and boot shops, where the prisoners of those trades repair the uniforms and footwear of the prisoners. These workmen are paid six shillings weekly. Many of the prisoners arrive with their uniforms and boots in wretched condition and the tailors and bootmakers are kept very busy. These workers were given a contented looking of all the prisoners except the cooks and other kitchen workers, who are also paid for their work. The only unpaid work in the camp is the actual care of their own quarters by the prisoners.

Each row of huts has a well equipped kitchen where the daily ration is cooked. This consists of one-half pound of beef or mutton, potatoes, seasonable green vegetables, white

bread and soup. The meat is of good quality and is well cooked by the skilled German chefs. Coffee is provided in enormous quantities, and judging from a cup enjoyed by the correspondent is better prepared than the beverage retailed under that name in any but the best restaurants in London.

Bath house and laundries are almost as liberally sprinkled over the camp as the huts. The baths are well equipped with showers and foot baths for which an unlimited quantity of hot water is constantly supplied. Besides the regular prison hospital there is a dressing station where patients who do not require actual hospital treatment go for the dressing of old wounds and injuries and massage treatment. The cots in the hospital were occupied by seventeen patients, some suffering from colds, others from the cold wet weather, and others who were victims of gas poisoning.

In the old handball court of the barracks the prisoners, who desire to make the best use of their leisure time, attend a unique school. The place has been roofed over and the school is placed on a platform above rows of benches occupied all day by classes studying an extensive curriculum.

The corps messengers together and has very comfortable quarters. In the center of the mess hall hanging from the ceiling is the following motto in German: "We Germans fear nothing on earth except God." This is also the spirit of a number of mottoes scattered about the various huts. The officers in charge of the camp reported that the problem of discipline gives them little trouble. There are, of course, minor infractions of the rules, but these are usually corrected by the German chief sergeant, major and his assistants. There have been only five attempts to escape from the camp and, with the exception of a threatened mutiny when for a few minutes the prisoners refused to respond to the parade call, there has been nothing to suggest serious trouble.

The postoffice of the camp is the busiest and most popular institution of the place. During the Christmas rush parcels were arriving at the rate of one hundred daily. These are opened in the presence of their recipients and searched for forbidden messages or articles. The usual contraband is in the form of small bottles of brandy and rum, ten bottles of which had been removed from the packages the day of the visit. Many of the packages contained small Christmas trees.

The camp seems to be fortunate in the personnel of its directing officers. Major Bullock is a typical prison warden. He is a humane man with a decided sense of humor and his paternal attitude toward his charges meets with a ready response. He is a regular army officer who has seen much service and knows when to be firm and when to be lenient. He is a typical prison warden. He is a humane man with a decided sense of humor and his paternal attitude toward his charges meets with a ready response. He is a regular army officer who has seen much service and knows when to be firm and when to be lenient.

All sections of Germany are represented in the camp and many units of the German army. As far as possible these units are kept together. There are a few sailors including several men from two submarine crews. Two of these who did not look to be more than sixteen years old, told the correspondent that they were taken with their submarine on board the liner Yaska Maru and the French liner Ville de la Ciotat after the second American note was received in Vienna are accused of the theory that the Austrian admiral, who held out for its submarine policy, had not then issued instructions to the submarine commanders.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, conferred with Secretary Lansing today on the Lusitania case and it was said that while no communications were passed, it was indicated that the promised settlement is not far off. The ambassador let it be known that he considered the Austrian reply a complete compliance with the demands of the United States.

The next step in the negotiations will be for the United States to furnish Vienna with any further information at its command regarding the Americans who were lost, as one of the preliminaries to the fixing of an indemnity. The other diplomatic questions which are raised are regarded broadly as academic.

## AUSTRIAN REPLY IS ACCEPTABLE TO U. S.

### AGREES TO SINK NO MORE SHIPS UNLESS THEY RESIST OF FLEE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Austria's reply to the Ancona note not only meets the cardinal points of the American demands but gives assurances for the future which are considered more satisfactory in their extent than those which were given by Germany.

The full American view will not be known until after President Wilson has studied the Austrian reply, which was received today from Ambassador Penfield and immediately dispatched to Hot Springs by a White House messenger.

It may be stated authoritatively, however, that the danger of a rupture of diplomatic relations has passed and the controversy now enters the same stage as the Lusitania negotiations with Germany and even on a more favorable basis. Austria's the Ancona case has been brought to the principle that no ships will be sunk, unless they offered resistance or flee, without the persons on board being brought to safety. This is considered an assurance that is far-reaching and satisfactory.

Germany only promised not to attack "liners" until the persons aboard had been placed in boats. The extent of the designation liners never has been cleared up and the American government does not concede that placing of persons in boats necessarily assures their safety.

Points which Austria leaves for further diplomatic correspondence are not considered of a nature to bring on a new crisis. The chief of the Austrian legation in London, Count von Bernstorff, has been asked to answer questions of fact which affect Austria's responsibility for what happened before the submarine commander torpedoed the Ancona, and their implication is minimized by the promise to pay indemnity for Americans killed regardless of the absence of proof as to just how they met their death.

The mere statement that the submarine commander has been punished for not making all possible haste to get the ship out of the water has been accepted without question and without inquiry as to its nature.

One of the features of the case which has attracted wide attention in official and diplomatic quarters is the apparent similarity of the proceedings in the Ancona case to those in the Lusitania controversy. In both cases observers noted that the Foreign Office views finally prevailed over those of the admiralty which in each case was hostile to the contents of the United States.

The sinking of the Japanese liner Yaska Maru and the French liner Ville de la Ciotat after the second American note was received in Vienna are accused of the theory that the Austrian admiral, who held out for its submarine policy, had not then issued instructions to the submarine commanders.

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One of the features of the case which has attracted wide attention in official and diplomatic quarters is the apparent similarity of the proceedings in the Ancona case to those in the Lusitania controversy. In both cases observers noted that the Foreign Office views finally prevailed over those of the admiralty which in each case was hostile to the contents of the United States.

The sinking of the Japanese liner Yaska Maru and the French liner Ville de la Ciotat after the second American note was received in Vienna are accused of the theory that the Austrian admiral, who held out for its submarine policy, had not then issued instructions to the submarine commanders.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, conferred with Secretary Lansing today on the Lusitania case and it was said that while no communications were passed, it was indicated that the promised settlement is not far off. The ambassador let it be known that he considered the Austrian reply a complete compliance with the demands of the United States.

The next step in the negotiations will be for the United States to furnish Vienna with any further information at its command regarding the Americans who were lost, as one of the preliminaries to the fixing of an indemnity. The other diplomatic questions which are raised are regarded broadly as academic.

## His Sixteen Years' Suffering Now Ended

### AGREES TO SINK NO MORE SHIPS UNLESS THEY RESIST OF FLEE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Austria's reply to the Ancona note not only meets the cardinal points of the American demands but gives assurances for the future which are considered more satisfactory in their extent than those which were given by Germany.

The full American view will not be known until after President Wilson has studied the Austrian reply, which was received today from Ambassador Penfield and immediately dispatched to Hot Springs by a White House messenger.

It may be stated authoritatively, however, that the danger of a rupture of diplomatic relations has passed and the controversy now enters the same stage as the Lusitania negotiations with Germany and even on a more favorable basis. Austria's the Ancona case has been brought to the principle that no ships will be sunk, unless they offered resistance or flee, without the persons on board being brought to safety. This is considered an assurance that is far-reaching and satisfactory.

Germany only promised not to attack "liners" until the persons aboard had been placed in boats. The extent of the designation liners never has been cleared up and the American government does not concede that placing of persons in boats necessarily assures their safety.

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Established 1892—Incorporated 1905

## COUNTY PRIMARY TO BE HELD MARCH 9TH

### BESIDES FIXING OF DATE, RULES ARE ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATS AGAINST USE OF LIQUOR.

The county primary will be held March 9th.

It will be a dry primary. These two facts were decided upon by Bulloch county democrats in mass meeting here Tuesday.

An organization was formed of about a hundred or more were present in the court house when Chairman Renfro called the meeting to order at 12 o'clock.

The organization was perfect by the election of Hon. H. B. Strange as chairman for the ensuing term, upon the declaration of the former chairman, J. L. Renfro, to continue in that position.

After the preliminaries had gone through with the question of a primary was called up, and the date decided upon was one or two dates suggested, all looking to an early primary, and the 9th of March was unanimously accepted.

Rules for the government of the primary were then introduced, and after a short discussion, there was no serious opposition to any, except that Hon. R. F. Lester offered the suggested that the rule prohibiting the use of liquor might be construed as a drastic interference with men's rights.

He suggested that it might be wise to command instead of recommend the line of conduct which candidates and voters shall follow. Messrs. A. M. Deal, R. Simmons, T. J. Denmark, J. W. Williams, and others urged the adoption of the resolution in its original form, and it was passed by a unanimous rising vote. A dozen or so in the house refused to stand when the vote was called, however, they may have been spectators and not voters. No one stood when the opposition was called for.

Besides the adoption of the rules, an executive committee was elected, comprising two from each militia district in the county. Their names, and the resolution approving the primary are as follows:

44th—H. B. Kennedy, M. J. Rushing.  
45th—L. O. Rushing, J. E. Collins.  
46th—J. I. Aycock, Isiah Parrish.  
47th—W. J. Brannen, J. L. Hutchinson.  
48th—Geo. R. Beasley, D. B. Franklin.  
1209th—S. J. Williams, G. Johnston.  
1320th—W. W. Brannen, D. E. Bird.  
1340th—J. C. Denmark, Dan (Continued on page 2)

At the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns for the county of Bulloch, subject to the rules and regulations of the approaching Democratic primary. I will appreciate every vote cast for me, and I solicit the support of my friends throughout the entire county.

Respectfully submitted,  
WALTER L. HENDRIX.

At the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns for the county of Bulloch, subject to the rules and regulations of the approaching Democratic primary. I will appreciate every vote cast for me, and I solicit the support of my friends throughout the entire county.

Respectfully submitted,  
T. M. WOODCOCK.

At the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns for the county of Bulloch, subject to the rules and regulations of the approaching Democratic primary. I will appreciate every vote cast for me, and I solicit the support of my friends throughout the entire county.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. A. WATERS.  
(From 48th District, G. M.)

## APPOINTMENT OF NEW JUSTICE IS CONSIDERED

### INDICATIONS ARE SAID TO POINT TOWARD SELECTION OF A DEMOCRAT.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory tonight began considering candidates for the vacancy of the United States Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Lamar.

They conferred for more than an hour, going over the long list of men suggested for the place and eliminating many names. Afterward the Attorney General said no decision had been reached, and that the field was still open.

A Democrat is almost certain to be selected. Officials said tonight that enough Democrats of Supreme Court timber had been suggested to practically eliminate the possibility of a Republican being appointed.

Former President Taft has been suggested for the vacancy since the United States decided to recognize General Carranza, to leave the state of Sonora and Chihuahua, which was then regarded as Villa strongholds.

They said that in spite of the official warning more than six hundred Americans still remain in the district, including 200 Moravian missionaries.

Administration senators said they were shocked over the killing of Americans, but were inclined to discourage hasty utterances or action. Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, said he thought senators should wait until official reports have been received.

"It appears that the slaughter of American citizens was the deed of bandits," said Senator Stone. "Such outlaws might occur in any country. What can be done? I do not know. I think that members of congress should get all the facts available regarding this crime before discussing it."

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 12.—With the expected arrival here today of the bodies of the 19 foreigners, most of whom were Americans, executed by former Villa soldiers Monday, near San Ysabel, 50 miles from Chihuahua City, details of the tragedy were eagerly awaited by hundreds of mining men and others interested in mining affairs.

Final checking up by the American Smelting and Refining Company of its employees today showed 19 foreigners unaccounted for. Twenty foreigners were reported to have been on the train, one of whom, Thomas M. Holmes, escaped.

According to information reaching here a special train bearing the 20 foreigners and several Mexicans left Chihuahua City early the morning of Jan. 10. It had hardly started on its journey to the mining camp of Cusiuhirischia, in the western part of the state of Chihuahua, when a band of Villa followers, said to have numbered 28, boarded the train and lined up the foreigners on the railroad tracks and a firing squad killed 19 of them.

Holmes was said to have escaped by remaining behind as his companions were marched out of the cars.

A telegram asking that President Wilson demand full satisfaction from the Carranza government was sent to Washington by a committee of mining men.

## BRANNEN ANNOUNCES DECISION NOT TO RUN

### WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE AGAINST EDWARDS AT APPROACHING TERM.

Quite a little interest has arisen during the past few days over the possibility of Hon. J. A. Brannen becoming a candidate for congress at the approaching term in opposition to Congressman Edwards. The matter has reached such a stage that Mr. Brannen has been deluged with requests from many sources that he enter the race, and many pledges of support have been volunteered.

That he has given assurances to all inquirers that he had the matter under serious consideration, Mr. Brannen has never been strongly inclined to enter the race. Deeply appreciative of the evidences of interest that have been shown in his probable candidacy, no man could have turned lightly away without proper consideration of the matter. After careful consideration, however, he has deemed it well to make a definite statement to the voters, and that statement is herewith published in full.

To my friends in Bulloch and in other counties, who for some time have expected me to make a definite announcement as to whether or not I would become a candidate for congress, I feel that the time has arrived for me to make a statement.

I deeply appreciate the kindness of my friends who have asked me to again make the race; but after mature reflection, I am brought to the conclusion that it would be a mistake for me to run.

First, I am prepared that at any time it would be a mistake for me to lay aside my business and to venture out into the uncertain field of politics.

Second: It is said that "Congress makes a coward of us all." I must confess that my political career has made a political coward of me as well as disgusted me with political methods now, and in the past, in vogue. If I could make a race of Congress by making an announcement in the public press, and go on about my business and leave it to the voters to decide who they want, it would not be so bad; but we all know that it would necessarily lay aside of my business, and the spending of months in making the campaign through the courts and the district, and the spending of thousands of dollars in a struggle to get the office. When I think of the trouble and worry and hard feelings and all the things connected with the campaign, I shrink from entering the contest.

Everybody knows what my experience was when I made the race before, and after the lapse of ten years, time has healed the political wounds so far as I am concerned; and, as I am on friendly terms with everybody, I have decided to spend the remainder of my days in an effort to merit the continued good-will of my fellows, and to walk in the paths of peace, enjoyed only by the citizen in private life.

Yours truly,  
J. A. BRANNEN.

Germany Lead in Wireless. There are about ten wireless stations in France, the most powerful being that of the Eiffel tower. The Germans have many more, and especially the great station of Nauen, with a constant transmitting power of 4,000 watts, and a receiving power of 1,000 watts. They have a similar post in Spain, and another at Bayville, L. I., opposite New York. The three pylons of the Eiffel tower are 1,000 feet high, with the antenna and all the apparatus, were manufactured in Germany, and sent from Rotterdam to Hoboken by a Holland-America steamer. When the cable connected America with Germany were cut he had already prepared a perfect substitute, or nearly so.

Many people start an account and let it go at that. It's a good thing to make that start at the Sea Island Bank, but unless you keep it up it will make no more abiding impression upon success than a shadow upon a field of corn.

If you bank money while you earn it, you will have money when you can't earn it.

The Sea Island Bank

## WASHINGTON STIRRED BY MEXICAN MURDERS

### DEMAND PUNISHMENT OF BANDITS WHO EXECUTED AMERICANS.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary Lansing today telegraphed Gen. Carranza calling for the prompt punishment of the bandits who executed seven Americans near Chihuahua Monday. Through Eliseo Arrendondo, the newly appointed ambassador here, it was arranged to bring the bodies from Chihuahua to Juarez today on a special train.

Secretary's Lansing's only announcement on the case was that the United States would look to Gen. Carranza "for satisfaction." The question of what steps the United States will take depends upon development of the facts.

President Wilson was in communication early today with Secretaries Garrison and Lansing and gave instructions to the White House as to what steps the United States will take depends upon development of the facts.

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